MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JANUARY 1982

Reaction to UN Vote

Damascus radio cited a Syrian "responsible source" as saying that by vetoing the UN proposal to impose sanctions on Israel over the Golan Heights issue, the United States stood alone at the UN Security Council in support of Israel, its partner in defying international law, protecting Israel from paying the price of aggression. The U.S. veto only serves to encourage Israel in its "grave excesses" in violating the UN Charter and international law, the source added.

According to MENA, AL-AHRAM expressed astonishment that the United States should stand alone in support of a state of "frank aggression," but AL-JUMHURIYAH stressed that the U.S. vote was not a surprise in light of past U.S. positions, which sought not to anger Israel in a way that would lead it to extremism.

Riyadh radio commented that the United States continues to throw its full weight behind Israel and to encourage its policies. The radio said the Arab world must reconsider its relations with Britain, France, Japan, Panama and Ireland because of their abstention in the vote.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the U.S. veto was expected and shows that the United States is still fully committed to the letter and spirit of the U.S.-Israeli stretegic cooperation agreement, despite President Ronald Reagan's "theatrical" suspension of the memorandum. The radio also said a "real Arab reaction" would have made the United States hesitate to use its veto, which was prompted by Arab laxity and weakness.

According to KUNA, a Kuwaiti spokesman denounced the U.S. veto of sanctions against Israel. WAKH reported that Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ and Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD called for an oil embargo and other measures against the United States.

The Israeli MA'ARIV viewed the U.S. vote not merely as a friendly gesture toward Israel, but mainly as an attempt to maintain U.S. freedom of action and to avoid manipulation by the Soviet Union and its allies in the Middle East. The resolution's passage would have enabled the latter to pressure Egypt to stop normalization with Israel, thus terminating the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, MA'ARIV contended.

Egypt

Relations With USSR -- Citing the Cairo weekly AL-MUSAWWAR, AFP reported that the Soviet Union has received permission from Egypt to increase its embassy staff. The magazine added that a trade delegation will soon leave for Moscow to discuss important economic and commercial issues.

Autonomy Postponement, 'Ali Interview -- According to MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that Egypt is seeking to postpone the meeting of the joint technical commission on autonomy scheduled for 24 January until after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's next visit to the region.

MENA reported an 'Ali interview with AL-MUSAWWAR in which he emphasized that an acceptable declaration of general principles concerning the Palestinians will affirm that all arrangements on which agreement is reached are interim arrangements that do not represent a final status, will be accepted by Palestinians and "the Arabs" and will be based on a "real" interpretation of the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords. 'Ali said he expects an agreement that will catalyze rather than freeze the Palestinian issue, and that will be seen by the Palestinians and Jordanians as an encouraging factor. He stressed that in the autonomy talks Egypt will not deviate from the principle that autonomy must pertain to both territory and population.

'Ali on PLO Contacts -- Citing AL-AHRAM, Cairo radio reported an announcement by 'Ali that Egypt will not halt contacts with the PLO, and that the PLO has a role to play in the peace process. 'Ali told a Jerusalem radio correspondent that Israel should accept the fact that most mayors in the territories are PLO representatives and that Egypt advocates mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO.

Mubarak Warning -- Citing AL-MUSAWWAR, MENA reported that to confirm that relations between Egypt and Israel are normal, Egypt informed Israel and the United States that President Husni Mubarak will visit Israel the last week of February. According to the magazine, Egypt notified Israel that any attempt to exploit the visit for any action like the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which created an "untrue implication" between the timing of President as-Sadat's visit to Sharm ash-Shaykh and the attack, would have a negative effect on the normal relations between the two countries.

Israel

Begin on Memorandum, U.S. 'Punishment' -- The Jerusalem POST cited Prime Minister Menahem Begin's reply to a parliamentary inquiry on the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation with the United States, saying he had informed the U.S. ambassador that Israel regards suspension as abrogation, adding: "It is not we who have abrogated the memorandum of understanding; you abrogated it by using the term suspension."

MA'ARIY reported a U.S. State Department decision overriding a recommendation by the U.S. Congress and delaying the transfer of nonmilitary economic aid to Israel from January to March and June. MA'ARIV cited congressional sources who view the delay as "additional punishment" of Israel for its Golan decision and a means to pressure it during the next few months.

Lebanon

Attack on Yemeni Aircraft -- JANA claimed that an Israeli warplane fired on a Yemeni Boeing 707 Lebanese airspace, damaging the plane and injuring its crew. According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli military sources denied that Israeli aircraft had fired at Yemeni or any other aircraft in the last few days.

Beirut Shooting -- According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Political Bureau member and Central Committee Secretary General 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim was shot "in the right lung and chest" on 19 January in southern Beirut.

Al-Qadhdhafi in Algeria

JANA reported that in a meeting with FLN Central Committee members in Algeria, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that within the framework of Algerian-Libyan unionist steps it had been agreed to hold a joint meeting between Libya's General People's Committee and members of the Algerian Government in mid-February, and that Libya's General People's Congress would meet with the Algerian National People's Congress at the end of March. Al-Qadhdhafi explained that the two countries' unity would be a complete merger.

Sudan

JANA: Massive Uprisings -- A JANA report claimed angry demonstrations and massive uprisings are continuing in various provinces. JANA said a total of 21 demonstrators and 16 policemen had been killed and considerable property destroyed. In one province marchers chanted, "Numayri the butcher, Al-Qadhdhafi's way is the way to salvation."

Congress Decision, Numaryi Speech -- The congress of political, executive and legislative leaders recommended total commitment to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's economic recovery program, SUNA reported. According to the agency, Numayri said in a speech to the congress that he will remain in his post. Numayri said Sudan will repulse the planning and financing of plots against it by some Arab regimes which do not hide their ambitions and grudges. Numayri added that through maturity, cohesion and unity the Sudanese masses succeeded in foiling the plots of enemies who financed the recent riots.

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SOVIETS BOMBING HOSPITALS IN PROVINCES

PM2115(London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Michael Field dispatch: "Russians Bomb French Hospitals in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Paris -- The Russians are now bombing hospitals in Afghanistan operated by French medical teams and trying to kill doctors, it was claimed yesterday in Paris.

Slides were shown of Russian ground attacks and the civilian casualties of boobytraps.

"We thought the Russians had no objection to our bringing medical care to the Afghan population provided we did not publicise what was happening in the country. But now we realise from the kind of bombardments we have witnessed that the hospitals are being systematically bombed to try to drive us out of the country and kill some of us," said Dr C. Malhuret of "Medecins Sans Frontiers" (Doctors Without Frontiers).

Bombing of the hospitals by Russian helicopter gunships and MiG jet fighter-bombers began last November.

The doctors think that this marks a change of tactics by the Russians. "This is not a war of pacification, but a war of terror against the civilian population," said Dr Malhuret.

Dr Arnaud Bourde described in detail the bombing of a hospital at Jaghori, more than 100 miles from Kabul in the central Hazarajat region. The hospital building was outside the village and clearly marked. "On Oct 27 last year, a Russian helicopter flew over at treetop level. I took shelter with people from the hospital under some rocks. After hovering over the hospital, the pilot, a Russian, changed course and came towards us. He could see us and fired rockets straight at us," Dr Bourde said.

Nine days later, at 7 a.m., three helicopters returned and destroyed the new empty hospital. He showed slides of it before and after the attack when it was reduced to rubble.

Dr Philippe Hamey described a similar attack on a house used as a hospital in the Panjshir Valley in northern Afghanistan.

Among the slides were several of Yakaolang, 25 miles north of Panjao, in Hazarajat region where in Russian ground attacks involving 300 tanks, systematic destruction of crops, bazaars and villages had taken place.

The American-built hospital was completely sacked, medicines strewn on the ground and stamped on, equipment removed, and parts which could not be taken simply smashed. It had once boasted a modern ophthalmic clinic.

The doctors showed slides of terrible injuries caused by "toy" bombs and boobytrap devices scattered in the countryside by the Russians. "Most of our surgery is patching up victims of these bombs," they said.

BAKHTAR DENIES SOVIET JOURNALISTS KIDNAPPED

LD220750 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 21 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- Some time ago the leading information agencies and papers in the West spread news items that the "Afghan rebels" kidnapped three correspondents of the Soviet press agency "NOVOSTI" and now demand a certain ransom for their release. This information is traced to a Karen Thapar from Kabul, a person totally unknown here, who quotes so-called "diplomatic sources" as a base for his information. The BAKHTAR agency contacted a representative of the "NOVOSTI" bureau here in order to comment on this information.

"What is to be said about the essence of this "information"? The obvious thing is that it represents a lie in its purest form from beginning to end, there is no credibility in it at all, a "NOVOSTI" representative said.

A question then springs up: Why so suddenly such publications and agencies, pretending to be "respectable", "credible" and "truth-worthy" in their coverage of news, let themselves fall to such depths as to spread low-graded falsehoods. The answer is here: They are pushed by a desire to artificially heat up by all means the situation around Afghanistan, to creat an imaginary impression that the bandit gangs' criminal activities are going on without control on the Afghan soil.

Easily accepting lies from the "diplomatic sources" in Kabul, many organs of the Western mass media put themselves into an awkward position. It is precisely what happened this time too.

KARMAL ADDRESSES SAMANGAN TRIBAL LEADERS

LD211530 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received this morning a number of leaders and elders of the noble people of Kholm District, Samangan Province, in the Gol Khana Palace, headquarters of the Revolutionary Council, and spoke to them in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. After greeting the representatives, Babrak Karmal said:

One of the main objectives of the party and government is to strengthen the unbreakable links between the people, party and government and let the people have the administration of the government in their hands through tribal assemblies and election of representatives.

Babrak Karmal added: Under the present circumstances in our country, the important issue is the restoration of security and peace, the safeguarding of security in the country and progress and development of beloved Afghanistan. No longer can the toiling people of Afghanistan bear to live in darkness, illiteracy, ignorance, terror and barbarity and let counterrevolutionary killers ruin their lives. It is the duty of all of us to take an active part in the construction of a prosperous, progressive and flourishing Afghanistan.

He went on: Our objective is to secure unity, solidarity and equal rights of all people in Afghanistan; and complete social justice is enforced among all the people of Afghanistan without discrimination. The fulfillment of this objective is not only the task of the party and government; this is the duty of the noble people of Afghanistan to secure their unity and solidarity, like an iron fist, with the party and government and to create peace and security all over the country.

We fully believe that by the command of Almighty God and the determination of the toiling people of Afghanistan our revolution will achieve its final victory and no power will be able to hamper its final victory, as our path is the path of righteousness and our struggle is the struggle of right against wrong; in this struggle the defeat of imperialism, reaction and their stooges is indispensable.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that four of the elders, on behalf of those present, then conveyed the greetings and best wishes of the people of Kholm District to Babrak Karmal and reaffirmed their pledge for sacrifice and devotion in crushing the enemies of the revolution and defending the gains of the revolution; they will not permit the enemies to carry out their conspiracies and treacherous plans in Kholm District.

KARMAL ADDRESSES BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE ELDERS

LD220746 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 21 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, received a number of elders and leaders of the people of Badakhshan here today in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Welcoming them in the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council, Babrak Karmal said that due to its typical geographic location Badakhshan Province was faced with difficult conditions of which he was fully aware. "I know your suffering" said Karmal. "The tyranny and oppression of which the toiling people of Badakhshan, like other toiling people of Afghanistan, were victim during Amin's reign of terror and suffocation, was too much. But this fact should be accepted that the people's revolution, a revolution which brings the sovereignty of the toiling people, may face difficulties for one or more years. However, it will finally gain victory. Be sure that our revolution is victorious and irreversible and the [words indistinct] Afghanistan people's prosperity is near."

Karmal said: "One of the major aims of the party and the state is ensuring the full equality of rights of the people of Afghanistan including economic, political, cultural and educational rights and the freedom of religious worship of our people."

"Our party and state," stressed Karmal, "struggle not only for the well being and happiness of today's generations, but for the happiness of our future generations also and wish to have still greater solidarity of the vast masses of Afghanistan's honest and toiling people in this holy struggle. Karmal said that the noble people of Afghanistan should consider themselves as one with their revolutionary party, state and government. This is a major condition of our victory.

Addressing the elders of Badakhshan Province Karmal said: "You have read the law on the local organs of state administration. This law means that the people themselves should call their assemblies (jirgas), should elect their elders, leaders, their youth and intellectuals for the local administration and that the people themselves should maintain peace and security in their towns, villages, districts and provinces."

"We want to solve the problems through talks and peacefulness, to ensure peace and security throughout the country and not to let the enemy to obstruct the work of our society's economic construction, added Karmal. [sentence as received] At the end Karmal expressed the hope that the representatives of the valorous people of Badakhshan would convey his warm salutes and praises to the toiling people of Badakhshan and [word indistinct] them to get more united than before, to maintain peace and security in their villages, towns and the province better than before so that the government could implement immediately and urgently the plans for economic development and construction.

KABUL REPORTS CLASHES BETWEEN TRIBES, REBELS

GF211735 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] As a result of a bitter skirmish between counterrevolutionaries and Afridi tribesmen at (?Jinkhar), in Lwargay, three Afridis were killed and one was wounded. The counterrevolutionaries suffered heavy losses.

According to reports, a large group of counterrevolutionaries armed with Chinese and American-made weapons entered Afridi territory last Thursday [14 January] evening. They wanted to terrorize Afghan citizens and carry out subversive activities in accordance with orders from their masters.

The Afridi tribesmen in the valley learned about this and stopped them. The Afridis told the counterrevolutionaries that they could not enter Afghan territory. However, the counterrevolutionaries refused to listen to the Afridi tribesmen and, in clear defiance of tribal customs, opened fire on them. The tribesmen defended themselves and inflicted heavy losses on the counterrevolutionaries during the fight. The counterrevolutionaries were forced to withdraw and return to Peshawar. As a result of the skirmish, Afridi tribesmen seized many Chinese and American-made weapons.

As a result of the incident, a wave of anger against these mercenary elements has spread throughout the Khyber Agency. In two meetings held at Bazar, Afridi and Zakhakhel tribesmen severely condemned the destruction caused by these Afghan fugitives, who are trained by the Islamabad regime and are supplied with arms by U.S. imperialists and their Chinese allies and hegemonists. The tribes have decided that they will not allow these fugitives to enter their territory. They have also demanded that these elements be forced out of Peshawar and the region surrounding it.

KABUL REPORTS SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS

LD211758 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Three bands of thieves and murderers, who disrupted the peaceful life of the people of Moshwani and Barikaw villages in Barikot subdistrict, Shinwar region, and of the people of Khwaja Nasim and (Karwordai) villages in the suburbs of the provincial capital, Baghlan Province, were annihilated.

According to reports from the security authorities in these provinces, 25 criminals, who were led by Jahi Nasim, were crushed in the suburbs of the Baghlan provincial capital. Another group, led by Shah Saa'id, son of Ahmad Saa'id, was crushed by the revolution defenders of the No 2 farm of the Nangarhar Valley development project and the Batikot subdistrict. One of them was captured.

According to another report from Qonduz Province, a band of thieves who were robbing the passengers of motor vehicles along the road between Qonduz and Baghlan were crushed by the sarandoy and the guardians of revolution. Two of their leaders, Sohbat Khan and Omar Khan, were captured. One missile launcher and two missiles, eight rifles of the 303 type, three Egyptian Kalashnikovs and a quantity of ammunition were seized from these terrorists.

According to another report, dozens of the mercenaries of reaction were crushed on 17 January in Ziaratja, Turan and the Sufian of Herat Province by the courageous officers and men of the 18th Herat military division. A total of 291 of these murderers were captured. About 92 assorted weapons and a large number of handgrenades and antitank mines, and thousands of rounds of ammunition and couterrevolutionary leaflets were seized by our heroic armed forces from these traitors to the homeland. The armed forces also destroyed an arsenal belonging to the mercenaries.

According to another report, a large number of counterrevolutionary elements in the Qandahar Province were crushed recently by the courageous officers and men of the 20 army corps of Qandahar. One missile launcher, 151 assorted weapons, 1 82-mm mortar, 41 mortar missiles, 15 antitank mines, 3,500 rounds of ammunition, 20 kg of explosive substances and a large number of printed propaganda leaflets were seized from these traitors.

As a result of the heroic action of the officers and men of the Qandahar Province army corps, shattering blows have been dealt to the traitors to the homeland in Qandahar Province and a number of their leaders were killed. They were Molla Maland, Musa Jan, 'Abdorrazaq, Asadollah Gran, Mohammad Esma'il, Haji Ma'ash and Esmatollah. Mohammad Osman, son of Dastagir, together with 300 of his mercenary colleagues, were captured. The heroism of the officers, men and NCO's of the Qandahar army corps has been rewarded.

Similarly, as a result of the heroism of the officers and men of the 17th Herat division, heavy damage has been inflicted on counterrevolutionary bands in the Gozara District of Herat Province and other areas in the province.

La'l Mohammad, one of the rebel leaders, was crushed and another of their leaders, Arbab 'Ali, was captured.

HAQ INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

AU211757 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Rade Brajovic report on interview with Gen Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, granted to BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI "in Rawalpindi at the beginning of this month"]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 20 Jan -- I deeply remember the message by the great leader, Marshal Tito, uttered in Havana in 1979, that the prospects of the Nonaligned Movement are in cultivating its antibloc character and independent policy founded on the basic principles of nonalignment. Joining the Nonaligned Movement, Pakistan joined in the efforts of the countries which struggle for world peace and do not hesitate to protect the fundamental rights and obligations of peoples and states to be independent, Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, stated in an interview to BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Rawalpindi at the beginning of this month.

[Question] Which is the most dangerous tendency in the present world?

[Answer] It is an attempt to establish a policy which strives to convince peoples that might is right. This means a justification of interference in internal affairs, justification of interventions in Lebanon and Syria, the Arab countries, southern Africa, Namibia, Kampuchea, Afghanistan.... This is the most dangerous tendency, against which the nonaligned countries are struggling.

Readiness for Talks

[Question] On the second anniversary of the Afghan crisis, when the dangers of aggravating the present irreconcilability are even more clearly manifested, one of the initiators of a solution to the crisis through negotiations is Pakistan.

[Answer] The situation in Afghanistan is critical. We only hope that it can be solved in a political fashion, since there can be no military solution. We are prepared to support the efforts of De Cuellar, new UN secretary general, who is personally acquainted with the problem of Afghanistan. We expect that he will shortly appoint a new representative, and we hope that a dialogue will begin through the efforts of Pakistan, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

[Question] Does this mean that a beginning of negotiations is possible even before the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan?

[Answer] Yes, it is quite possible, but only under the auspices of the United Nations, the Pakistani president replied, stressing the readiness of his government to negotiate.

Talks have in fact started through Peres de Cuellar, who has not succeeded in ensuring the participation of Iran in our efforts, Ziaul Haq continues. Of course, the talks may open only in conformity with the UN resolutions and the positions of the Nonaligned Movement that Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has rejected the UN resolution, but it has accepted talks. We also think that talks should begin. Some kind of a political dialogue is possible, a dialogue which would show the way by which the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, in conformity with the UN resolutions, could be ensured.

Roots of Internal Problems

The president of Pakistan then explained other difficulties in the preparations for a political solution so far. It appears that the Soviet Union "wants us to talk with the regime in Kabul, but Pakistan cannot agree to that because it would be "a recognition of the puppet regime" in the capital of Afghanistan, which would be contrary to the resolution of the Islamic conference.

A military solution is not possible, only a political one, Ziaul Haq stresses once more.

In a conversation about internal affairs, President Ziaul Haq reminds us that the roots of the economic and social problems in Pakistan lie in the colonial heritage, and their continuance is ascribed to "the creation of power structures on the imperialist example, which made prolonged domination over our people possible even after independence."

In an extensive interview President Ziaul Haq also referred to the situation in Baluchistan, resolutely denying some foreign analyses claiming that this "sensitive" province, rich in natural resources, on the border with Afghanistan and Iran is "a weak point of Pakistani security and integrity."

People cannot be held in submission by force, under pressure. We are endeavoring to have the people of Baluchistan participate in the country's development affairs and to make them feel free and equal. There have been no disorders in Baluchistan for the past 5 years, it has been completely peaceful.

Relations With India

President Ziaul Haq then answered a question on relations between Pakistan and India and the effort to establish a high-level dialogue between the two countries.

The reply which we recently received from the Indian Government, Ziaul Haq said, is a further step forward. It is a good reply, a positive stand, although it asks for some more explanations and soundings. However, we feel that India and Pakistan may enter a period of better relations, conclude an antiwar pact, an agreement not to use force, and develop cooperation in a true spirit of nonalignment. I hope that our relations will be better than in their history so far.

Unfortunately, we have had three wars between us, Gen Ziaul Haq continues. A certain reserve exists between us and one notices elements of unequal antagonism, animosity and feelings of insecurity to be still present. But there is the happy circumstance that an atmosphere of wishes for good relations with Pakistan is also being created in India.

In conclusion, Ziaul Haq expressed "extreme pleasure" at his upcoming first official visit to Yugoslavia. He disclosed that he had been in Yugoslavia several times. Once, in 1964, he entered Yugoslavia by car from Italy, as a tourist. "I am looking forward to meeting again the unique, brave and friendly peoples of Yugoslavia, Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, concluded.

ENVOY DELIVERS HAQ MESSAGE TO GANDHI 20 JAN

BK210527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Abdul Sattar, Pakistan's ambassador to India, called on Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday and gave her a message from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, the message is related to the no-war pact proposal.

NEPAL

PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS VISIT

BK161519 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Chinese Communications Minister Peng Deqing left Katmandu today at the end of a weeklong visit to Nepal. Peng was given a warm sendoff at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Defense and Industry Minister Balaram Ghartinagar and Assistant Minister for Works and Transport Moti Prashad Pahadi.

Other members of the Chinese economic delegation led by Peng also left for Beijing.

Talking to the (?press) shortly before his departure, Peng said that he was much impressed by the good progress made by Nepal in the economic field under the dynamic leadership of his majesty the king. Describing his visit to Nepal as successful, he expressed satisfaction at the hospitality accorded to the Chinese economic delegation.

SRI LANKA

EMERGENCY LIFTED; POLICE POWERS FOR ARMED FORCES

BK220513 Colombo SUN in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Personnel of the army, navy and air force have been conferred with police powers with effect from Saturday.

A proclamation to this effect enforcing part three of the public security act has been issued by the president.

"SUN" reliably learns that the move comes in the wake of a government decision to allow the six-month state of emergency to lapse. The emergency, clamped down following the oubreak of violence in August last year, was later extended for other reasons including prolonged investigations, particularly in the northern and eastern provinces, in regard to terrorist activity.

Last month's extension came in the wake of reported moves by Tamil expatriate groups to unilaterally declare a state of Eelam. The recent developments have led to extensive inquiries and combing out operations in the north in particular not only by the police but also by the armed services. Hence, the promulgation of part three of the public security act which will confer police powers of search, arrest and detention on the armed forces.

The presidential proclamation issued on Saturday will mean armed forces can remain deployed. The Defence Ministry has already sent out detailed instructions to the armed forces whose personnel have remained deployed since the declaration of the emergency.

BRIEFS

DUTCH ASSISTANCE -- The Netherlands has provided 2.6 billion rupees as development and commodity assistance to Sri Lanka over the last 5 years. This was announced by the finance minister at a news briefing at his ministry in Colombo after discussions with a delegation from the Government of the Netherlands. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

IDA LOAN -- The national development bank has received a soft loan of $28 million from the International Development Association. The bank provides refinancing facilities to five participating local commercial banks which use these funds to provide loans to small and medium-scale industries. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

SPOKESMAN ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT REMARKS

LD211912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the release of the hostages, the U.S. State Department spokesman said: Iran's attempt to export the Islamic revolution is in itself a serious threat to America's interests.

Following the statement by the U.S. State Department spokesman, the spokesman for our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a contact with the Central News Unit: The Islamic revolution of Iran cannot find anything better than this statement by the official spokesman for American imperialism to show world opinion its legitimacy, genuineness and the state of oppression it is under. When world-devouring America, the No 1 enemy of the interests of the world's oppressed, confesses that the Islamic revolution is a serious threat to this superpower's interests, it shows that this revolution is in line with and coordinated with the interests of the oppressed. This statement also shows that the Islamic Republic of Iran can actually and potentially be the best guardian of the region's stability, and by stopping America's penetration, it can help the establishment of peace and real security in the region.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. VETO AT UN

LD220928 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 22 Jan (IRNA) -- The U.S. veto of the U.N. Security Council's resolution on condemning the regime occupying Quds for the annexation of the Golan Heights and for the imposition of economic sanctions against the Zionist regime, once again showed the imperialistic nature of the United States, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Reza Alavi Tabataba'i Thursday.

He stressed that such an imperialistic measure by the U.S. (?proved to the world the inability of the United Nations in performing its role. The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning such an act, announced its support for the Syria's stance in taking back its occupied lands, Tabataba'i added.

VELAYATI COMMENTS ON GULF SECURITY AGREEMENT

GF220829 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] In an interview on the recent victories of the Muslim fighters, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that despite the false propaganda of the United States and its agents against the Islamic revolution, and despite Saddam's illusory claims, it has become clear that the Islamic Republic of Iran is winning the war, [words indistinct] the Western press.

Referring to the forthcoming (?meeting) of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], the foreign minister said: We do not oppose the nature of such activity. We support the formation of such councils if their purpose is to bring Muslims together. In a radio and television interview last night he stressed the importance of the GCC's formation if it aims to combat the Zionist entity. Velayati added: Iran attaches great importance to friendly relations with neighboring countries, particularly neighboring Muslim countries.

Addressing the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, Dr Velayati said: Since Iran is the greatest and strongest power in the region and since it has the longest coast along the Persian Gulf, it should be taken into consideration in any Persian Gulf security (?agreement) concluded among the area countries.

The foreign minister stressed that despite its power the United States is incapable of opposing the Iranian people's will and urged that these alliances [not further identified] should not be feared. He called on the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf to cooperate with Iran in a joint union [ittihad mushtarak] against the principal enemy -- represented by the United States on the international level and by the Zionist entity on the regional level -- so as to defeat the common enemy.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 766

LD211720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Communique 766 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The battle waged by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against Saddam's aggressive forces has continued in the past 24 hours, with our combatants enjoying superior firepower.

As a result of artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions in the Harginah area in Iraq, one supply center was set on fire and a number of Saddamists were killed.

On most of the Gilan-e Gharb fronts, exchanges of intense fire were going on. In the areas of Salehabad, Meymak, Sumar and Tang-e Hajiyan, our forces returned the enemy's fire with mortars and artillery. Losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

In the Dehloran area, the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran took 40 Iraqi soldiers prisoner and seized their weapons and ammunition. Meanwhile, on 17 January, one Iraqi soldier surrendered to the forces of Islam and sought asylum.

On the Shush and Reqabiyyeh fronts, exchanges of sporadic fire were going on. As a result of artillery fire by our forces, one enemy ammunition tent was destroyed and a number of Iraqi personnel were killed or wounded.

Fighting and exchange of mortar and artillery fire continued on the western Dezful and western Ahvaz fronts. On one of the western Ahvaz fronts, 10 Saddamist servicemen were killed or wounded.

In the occupied zone in Khuninshahr several enemy observation posts and slit trenches were set on fire by navy personnel.

The enemy, using heavy weapons, shelled several residential areas in Abadan, which resulted in losses and casualties.

In the operations carried out in the western and southern areas of the country on 19 January. the army of Islam suffered eight martyrs altogether, four of whom were the personnel of the ground forces, three from the gendarmerie and one from the navy.

'TEXT' OF AMINI PRESS CONFERENCE CARRIED

NC211658 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] As you know, in an interview in Paris, former Iranian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Amini read the test of the seven-point charter of the front for the salvation of Iran to foreign correspondents and reporters of the Free Voice of Iran. He explained the objective of this new front, which is to gather all groups opposing Khomeyni's regime. In our program yesterday we broadcast the text of his remarks as well as the seven points of the charter. We now invite you to listen to the complete text of Dr 'Ali Amini's interview.

Correspondents of international mass media and foreign publications asked questions. One of the correspondents asked: In your press conference last year, I asked why Shapur Bakhtiar was not by your side.

Today you have once again called on groups opposing the Tehran regime to unite in solidarity. I repeat my question today: Why is Shapur Bakhtiar not in your front?

Dr 'Ali Amini said in reply: In the interval, I have had numerous long meetings with Shapur Bakhtiar and those who support his ideas. We agree on the principles of this coalition. The problem now is [to form] a joint committee of cooperation and I hope that Mr Bakhtiar will announce his view on this as soon as possible. I do not see any problem and, as I pointed out, my intention is to create solidarity and coordination of all groups opposing Iran's despotic regime.

The correspondent asked: Therefore, you believe that this time Shapur Bakhtiar will join your committee of solidarity, the National Salvation Front? Dr Amini said: I hope so.

Another correspondent asked Dr Amini: What is your opinion of Mr Bani-Sadr? Have you had contacts with him?

Dr Amini replied: I have not had contacts with Mr Bani-Sadr. But in view of the fact that the objective is the same neither Mr Bani-Sadr nor I oppose solidarity and, naturally, we believe that we are both moving toward saving Iran.

Dr Amini was asked: Last year, Shapur Bakhtiar brought up a proposal on a joint front of opposition abroad. But the opposition and opposing factions stayed dispersed. What is your opinion on this?

Dr Amini replied: Times have changed both in Iran and abroad. During this period all opposing groups have come to realize the fact that nothing can be done singlehandedly. I believe that so far opposition to the ruling regime has not been effective -- because had this been the case, the regime would have fallen by now. If we again want to pursue the policy of individualism and separatism, the fall of the present regime will be impossible. No regime will fall with the coming of winter and we must do this with a collective and organized movement. I hope that opposition groups will reply positively to my invitation.

Dr Amini was asked: Is your invitation only to the emigre opposition in France or to Iranian opponents in all countries?

Dr Amini replied: I am addressing all opponents in France, Germany, America and especially those inside Iran with whom we have contacts. So far many positive activities have been carried out in various fields.

Dr Amini was asked: Does your invitation include the leftist Muslims too?

Dr Amini replied: Of course, as I pointed out, our goal is to free Iran and anyone, including the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Mr Bani-Sadr, can join us in this path. Of course, it is certain that when Iran is free, ideological differences in the political, economic and social fields will arise among us. But this is a completely separate matter.

Dr Amini was asked: Have you seen any sign of a desire by the leftist Muslims or the Mojahedin-e Khalq to reply to your call for solidarity?

Dr Amini replied: I have not had direct contacts with the Mojahedin-e Khalq, but we have had talks through mutual friends. What is definite is that we do not disagree on the principles, and all true Iranians too will confirm these principles. So far we have received many positive replies in connection with joining the front for Iran's salvation, which we will announce later.

Dr Amini was asked: If you achieve victory and the freedom of Iran, what type of regime will be established -- a monarchy or a republic?

Dr Amini replied: Our main objective is the downfall of the present regime of terror. After the downfall of this regime, (?naturally the laws supporting this regime) will be rescinded. Therefore, we will temporarily return to the former laws and Iran's primary constitution. Iran will not be without law during the period between the downfall of the present regime and the establishment of a regime to be chosen the Iranian people; all civil, legislative and judicial laws, based on the (?former) constitution, will be temporarily carried out. The monarchists, too, at present, have as their objective the freedom of Iran.

A question asked: Therefore, you oppose the present republic?

Dr Amini replied: Yes. If the people want a republic in the future they will have a democratic republic, not a despotic Islamic republic.

Dr Amini was asked: What is your opinion on subversive and armed acts (?like) the explosion at the Islamic Republican Party headquarters? Do you endorse them?

Dr Amini replied: Personally, I oppose terrorism. But, unfortunately, the ruling regime exerts pressure and suppression to such an extent that it seems that there is no other way to overthrow the regime except by armed struggle and (?assassinations). [Words indistinct] the Mojahedin-e Khalq, (?who exerted extraordinary efforts) to overthrow the regime, were unsuccessful because of the lack of support by the middle class for their economic and social programs. I believe that if the middle class had agreed with the future program of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the regime would have fallen.

Dr Amini was asked: What is your opinion on the Iran-Iraq war?

Dr Amini said: We all oppose this war and we hope that it ends as soon as possible because this war has inflicted irreparable harm to the [word indistinct] of the country. Iran always had good relations with Iraq. I hope that the Iran-Iraq war will not be turned into a war between Iran and the Arabs because we have many points in common with the Arabs in culture, religion and (?so on). I hope that the war will end as soon as possible. [Word indistinct] our proposals for ending this war are completely acceptable and logical.

Dr Amini was asked: Saddam Husayn's television announced that it is ready for cooperation with factions opposing Khomeyni's regime. What is your opinion on this?

Dr Amini replied: Iraq should withdraw from the occupied positions. But our differences are not such that they cannot be solved. It can even be foreseen that our differences can be discussed in an international court.

Dr Amini was asked: Do you think you will be able to cooperate with moderate and liberal groups that have had a role in the Islamic Republic?

Dr Amini replied: We have contacts with clergymen and ayatollahs opposing the regime. However, I am sorry I cannot name them because of security reasons. Our telephone contacts with these factions continue and we have received, on several occasions, messages of support from Mashhad, Qom and other Iranian cities -- messages speaking of their support for us in the formation of the front for the salvation of Iran and the continuation of its path. The clergymen that have placed themselves in the faction opposing Khomeyni, and have overtly announced that Khomeyni tramples on Islamic principles, are those who support us. What Khomeyni says about Islam is false.

Dr Amini was asked: What about the regime? Is there a possibility of cooperating with the regime's moderate officials?

Dr Amini replied: There are moderate elements within the regime. I clearly state that engineer Bazargan and those supporting his ideas are moderates within the regime; there is no doubt about this. It is for this reason that they are continuously attacked by the extremists. The path of engineer Bazargan's group is a path of democratic opposition to the regime. The Bazargan group refrained from going to the Majlis in order to express its opposition to the regime's policy.

A question was asked: Do you see the possibility of an agreement between Iran and Iraq on the Shatt al-'Arab problem and the Algiers agreement?

Dr Amini replied: I personally believe that we should refer these problems to the international courts for solutions. What is definite is that a solution should be found in any way possible.

Dr Amini was asked: What is your opinion on the opposition in the military, on the officers opposing Khomeyni's regime?

Dr Amini said: The officers of Iran's Armed Forces are nationalists and patriots.

At this point, I would like to thank General Jam for participating in the drafting of the principles of national reconciliation and I would also like to thank Mr Qashqa'i, who represents a large part of the Qashqa'i tribe and who is presently in London, for having declared his support for us. The representatives of the Baluchi tribes, the Kurds and Bakhtiaris are present too. The correspondents can speak to them later and ask them their opinions on this movement.

Dr Amini was asked: If we have correctly understood your message, it is aimed at groups that have declared their opposition to the regime. Do you think that the monarchists, (?as well as) factions that previously cooperated with Ayatollah Khomeyni -- namely, Mr Bani-Sadr -- will join this front?

Dr Amini said: It is a little difficult to answer this question. I am not here as the representative of monarchists' ideas. I cannot say that the monarchists who, like other Iranians, are patriotic people, are incapable of cooperating with us because of Mr Bani-Sadr. Mr Bani-Sadr was (?responsible) for many of the things that have happened in Iran. How can it be said that he is as innocent as those who had no part in the savagery and crimes in Iran? Neither the monarchists nor I are prepared to confront Khomeyni with Mr Bani-Sadr in the same faction. But he will continue his path; and we will continue our path because the primary objective is to overthrow Khomeyni's despotism.

Dr Amini was asked: Under the present circumstances, what has your motive been in forming the front for Iran's salvation and how and why do you intend to overthrow Khomeyni's regime? Also, what will happen to the 1975 Iran-Iraq agreement?

Dr Amini said: In reply to your first question, I should give you a small picture of what has happened in Iran. You know very well that following the continuous crises between the leaders and the lack of competent people in the regime's economic, social and political fields, the present regime reached a deadlock. Opposition factions, too, since the inception of Khomeyni's regime until today, are in a similar condition because of ideological differences. Ideological differences and personal rivalries have been the reason for the absence of effective opposition to the regime. As I said last year, there is opposition to the regime, but it is not organized.

My main objective is to start a wave of opposition -- a wave of opposition that can overthrow the regime -- by gathering opponents.

You asked me how and by what means this will take place. On the one hand, we need extensive propaganda, propaganda which we can trigger forces within the country, especially the middle class, upon which we rely. The middle class, because of the regime's savagery, has not found the necessary bravery to openly oppose the regime. We should create this bravery and strength in them so that finally, one day, these strata will start an insurrection. Of course, we have other means in mind, too, and I am sorry I cannot reveal them. All (?programs) and plans cannot be revealed.

As far as the 1975 Iran-Iraq agreement is concerned, in my personal opinion Iraq should be given the opportunity to end this war in a dignified way, and for the problems between Iran and Iraq to be solved after that.

At any rate, the present war has inflicted losses both to Iran and Iraq. In my opinion, a review should be made to examine additional possibilities for establishing a lasting peace and solving the Shatt al-'Arab problem.

Dr Amini was asked: Some moments ago you stated that, if the regime falls, the constitution in force before the Islamic Republic came into being will be implemented. What is your opinion on the son of the late shah of Iran? He had a short sojourn in Paris recently. Did you contact him and his entourage?

In reply, Dr Amini said: I have nothing to say about the young shah. But the future of monarchy in Iran depends on the people's will. I didn't have direct contact with the young shah but our mutual friends informed me of his ideas. They believe that the young shah is completely aware of the situation and is an alert and informed man. But I myself have not had any direct contact with him.

Dr Amini was asked: Do you have the support of the military of the former regime, like General Oveysi, General Aryana and Admiral Madani? The correspondent added: I repeat my question on the explosion at the Islamic Republican Party's office: Do you condone such acts and are you prepared to resort to force and military acts to overthrow the regime?

Dr Amini replied: As I said, there are numerous possibilities for overthrowing the regime. One is propaganda, which has not been very effective so far because of the West's silence vis-a-vis this savage regime. We want to awaken the world's conscience through propaganda and prove that the ruling regime cannot continue. This regime is disreputable in the eyes of everyone. We should give the dissatisfied majority in Iran the necessary courage to begin an insurrection.

As far as the technique to overthrow the regime is concerned, this is the duty of the military. Of course, members of the military who are abroad, like General Oveysi and Admiral Madani, are in regular contact with us. But we haven't started yet on the details of the plan.

Allow me not to give any further explanation about this confidential matter at this point. But we are seriously thinking about this.

Dr Amini was asked: Of the three military men named -- General Aryana, General Oveysi and Admiral Madani -- which one has joined you?

Dr Amini replied: In this room you can see many of the high-ranking officers of the Iranian Army who have come here representing the named persons.

At this point Dr Amini was asked about his opinion of the clergymen who are presently ruling in Iran.

Dr Amini said: I hope that the clergymen have realized that intervening in the administration of the country has decreased their credibility; many people have even turned from religion.

Religion should be separated from administrative affairs and politics. We have differences with many of our compatriots on this matter and we are trying to make them understand that those clergymen who commit their acts in the name of Islam should be separated from Islam; that religion should be separated from administrative affairs and politics. But this does not mean that religion should be removed from society.

Dr Amini was asked: What future do you consider for religious movements in the future Iran and will the clergymen who today are on the dais of power be returned to the mosques?

Dr Amini replied: You know that in Iran the power of religion has always existed -- a power that has had an influence on the various strata of people and which has moved and given directives to these people.

Everyone knows that I am a devout Muslim, a true Muslim, who carries out his religious duties and has good relations with the clergymen and ulema. I have always believed that it is advisable for clergymen not to intervene in administrative and political affairs; I believe that these people have a moral mission in society.

The question was asked: Can you announce the names of the people who have joined you?

Dr Amini replied: These people are in danger, even abroad. I myself am always facing danger. Therefore, I cannot state their names. But I an confident that these people enjoy the people's popularity and respect in the country.

Dr Amini was asked: In view of this regime's acts, what will be the destiny of Islam and (?what is the present situation of Islam as far as the people are concerned)?

Dr Amini replied: Unfortunately, I have witnessed strong reactions by my compatriots in America and in Britain. As I said, I believe the accounts of the fundamentalist clergymen should be separated from those of the true clergymen and, in general, from the religion of Islam. We should try to make the people realize that these fundamentalists are separate from true Islam. We should prevent bloodshed as much as possible and prevent the people from avenging the leaders of the present regime.

Dr Amini was asked: In view of Iran's critical situation at the present time, do you think the superpowers and foreign powers have a hand in this condition, and especially in the war?

Dr Amini replied: I cannot give a precise reply to this question. Everyone knows that undoubtedly interventions and instigations are taking place by foreign powers. We oppose any type of foreign intervention in any form. We hope that Iran will not be turned into an arena of struggle between foreign powers.

Dr Amini was asked: You spoke of the Bakhtiaris and Qashqa'is joining. If you gain power, what concessions will your movement grant to these minorities?

Dr Amini replied: I personally support the policy of decentralization and administrative autonomy among Iran's various racial minorities. According to Iran's constitution, this decentralization policy should be implemented. But, unfortunately, up to now it has not been carried out. Therefore, I personally believe that there is a need for an administrative policy of decentralization in the capital.

At the end of this interview Dr Amini thanked the correspondents who attended.

GENERAL ARYANA CABLES SUPPORT FOR AMINI FRONT

GF211202 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Bahram Aryana, in a cable to Dr 'Ali Amini, has declared his support for the National Salvation Front of Iran. The text of the cable by General Aryana, who is living close to the Iranian border with military personnel under his command, is as follows:

I, as the highest-ranking army officer, in reply to His Excellency Dr 'Ali Amini, who has invited heads of all opposition groups to unite and coordinate, inform you that I have been working for some time to achieve this end and have asked everyone through messages to unite. I have asked everyone from whatever political group or with whatever political ideology to join together for the liberation of the homeland.

Therefore, I fully support and am coordinating with His Excellency Dr 'Ali Amini, especially with regard to his [declaration of] respect for the constitution.

[Signed] Gen Bahram Aryana, 19 January 1982

NVOI: RECOGNIZE REVOLUTION'S FRIENDS, ENEMIES

TA200746 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1830 GMT on 19 January carried a commentary, entitled "The Necessity of Recognizing the Revolution's Friends and Enemies," which stated that since the outset of the revolution's victory up to the present, one-dimensional individuals, the superficials, the monopolists and the fanatics, whether willingly or unwillingly, have always been the basis for the subversive activities of the opponents and enemies of the revolution and of world-devouring America.

According to many of the leaders of the revolution and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the damage resulting from the acts of such individuals is far greater than the damage done by the revolution's hypocritical enemies. As the eminent jurisconsult Ayatollah Montazeri has said, these individuals actually strike at the revolution's continuation and expansion. For this reason, the leaders of the revolution call these individuals the ignorant friends of the revolution.

Particularly, it is as a result of the activity of these ignorant friends of the revolution that aggressive America and its agents in Iran, headed by the compromising liberals, have so far succeeded in preventing the Islamic government from attaining the necessary elements to realize the final victory of the imam's and the nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution -- one of the most important of which is a correct recognition of the revolution's friends and enemies.

It has been repeatedly stated that blurring the boundary of friend and foe, whether at the national level or at the international scale, is a very dangerous game with the revolution's destiny, and that we should prevent such a tendency in the Islamic Republic's domestic and foreign policy before it is too late and eradicate its damaging traces.

The fact is that in our world the enemies of the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic are those who have lost Iran through the revolution and whose positions in the world, and especially in the region, have become shaky.

According to the acknowledgement of the leaders and government figures of the Islamic Republic themselves, these enemies are no other than imperialism, headed by world-devouring America. On the other hand according to the testimony of history and the acknowledgement of some of our homeland's government figures and religious-political personalities, socialist countries and other liberated and anti-imperialist states and the international labor movement have never had and do not have any profit-seeking interests that could be lost as a result of the Iranian revolution.

Their relations with Iran have always been and are on the basis of respect for our rights and national sovereignty. For this reason, the Iranian revolution could not and cannot cause the dissatisfaction of these countries.

"Until the expulsion of world-devouring America's subservient regime, imperial Iran was the base of plotting and aggression by the great Satan against the region's liberation movements and the Soviet Union.

"Now, through the blessing of our nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution, the Soviet Union has an anti-imperialist neighbor and supporter of international liberation movements on its southern boundaries. Unfortunately, for almost 3 years certain forces and elements, including the revolution's ignorant friends, have been heaping abuse on the Soviet Union, our northern neighbor, this true and sincere friend of Iran's popular and anti-imperialist revolution." However, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are continuing their principled support for the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic in the face of such hostile activities.

One should desist from a hostile and illogical policy against the true friends of the Iranian revolution.

TEHRAN REPORTS 'SERIOUS CLASH' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD202122 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday 1 personnel carrier of the Afghan Government forces hit the mines planted by the Afghan Muslim freedom fighters in the Province of Herat, West Afghanistan, and in this way 8 government forces were killed and 11 others were wounded.

In the process of this serious clash, which occurred in the vicinity of the Province of Herat, west Afghanistan, between the Afghan freedom fighters and the Afghan Government forces, three tanks and several personnel carriers of the Soviets, along with their occupants, were killed as well. [sentence as heard]

BRIEFS

KHOMEYNI PARDONS CONVICTS -- Tehran, 13 Jan (IRNA) -- On the birth anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad (SAW) 80 persons convicted by the Islamic revolutionary courts were pardoned by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor general's office on Tuesday. The cases of these persons had already been studied by the amnesty committee of the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor general's office. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 13 Jan 82 LD]

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR WEST AZERBAYJAN -- Tehran, 17 Jan (IRNA) -- On the decree of the Minister of Interior 'Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri, Mr 'Ali Reza Attar was appointed to the post of Western Azarbayjan governor general. Mr Attar was formerly the political-executive deputy governor general of Kordestan Province. [Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Jan 82 LD]